

NO. 294.

FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL—August 2

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13, 1855.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMY OF FREE AND SLAVE LABOR ON CANALS AND RAILWAYS.—There is no problem the solution of which is more interesting and important to a community of people than that which proposes to determine the most economical application of the labor existing in that community. All those things which minister to man's material wants; everything that promotes his personal comfort and convenience; everything that adds to the wealth, the power, the prosperity, and the progress of either the individual or the nation, are the result of labor. It has been assumed that slave labor is incapable of being diversified by its application to other pursuits than agriculture, and this has been made the basis of serious objections to this species of labor. We have often pointed out the evils *exclusive agriculture* necessarily inflicts on the people of any country in which it prevails; it has been the curse of the South—a burden as grievous as it was unnecessary.

The people of the Southern States have more labor than they can profitably employ in producing cotton, and, if one-third of it had been employed in building railroads, digging canals, manufacturing iron, or mining coal, the cotton produced by the two-thirds would have sold for as much money as the larger crop, and the labor of the other third would have been so much additional profit to the Southern people, and so much added to the general wealth and resources of the Southern section of the country. There is no good reason why the Southern people should not be able to build all the railroads they need, with their surplus slave labor. Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, and Virginia abound in coal, wood, and iron; and furnaces and forges can be established in these States and iron manufactured with slave labor cheaper than it can be with hired white labor. The road-beds may be graded, and every description of work done on these roads as cheaply and as well by slaves as it can be done by white laborers. Whenever the experiment shall be properly tried, it will prove signally successful. Indeed it cannot be called an experiment, for it has been tried. In Virginia more than thirty years ago a large amount of work on the public works of that State was done by slave labor; and in Louisiana the State owns slaves with which it is now digging the canals and other works that are being executed at the cost of the State. We have before us the report of Mr. G. W. Morse, the State engineer, who, in speaking of slave labor as applied to the public works, says:

As far as my experience goes upon the question of the employment of white or slave labor, and I have employed both, the former on the Barratira and Lafourche canal, and on the works at the mouth of the bayou Plaquemine, the result stands as follows: This department has employed for the last two years an average of one hundred and three negroes, at an average cost for provisions and clothing for the two years of \$7,478 00. Nine of them have died in the meantime, one from old age, two from chronic diseases previously acquired, and the other six able men, so that although nine have died in the two years the State has lost but four per cent. of its capital each year of that time. The account should stand thus, estimating the negroes at \$1,200 each:

Value of 103 negroes, at \$1,200 each,	\$123,600.
Interest at six per cent. on stock for one year	\$7,416 00
Loss on stock for one year at four per cent.	4,944 00
Provisions and clothing	7,478 00

Total	\$139,838 00
Total cost for each slave per year	192 60
Cost per month	16 05
One year's labor of 103 white men at \$35 per month, including provisions	43,260 00
Making a difference in favor of slave labor, per year, of	23,422 00

White labor at Luckport, two years ago, cost the State one dollar per day and board, and the men whom we hired boarded at that place at a cost of \$15 per month, making the cost equal to \$1 57 2-3 per day, or \$41 per month. At Plaquemine, this year, Captain Lawes, who was the contractor for public works, paid his laborers from \$1 50 to \$1 62 1-2 per day, they boarding themselves. Thirty-five dollars, then, per month, for white labor cannot be too high an estimate, including cost of board. This calculation is based upon positive facts upon record in this office, and therefore must be correct. There is however one item not taken into the account, and that is the fact that negroes in this climate will, for the year round, perform much harder labor than an equal number of white men—I think the difference is about as two to three—or that twenty negroes will perform as much hard labor as thirty white men, which would increase the difference in favor of slave labor from \$23,422 to \$37,475 per year. This last difference is not alone owing to the fact that the negroes can work on during the sickly season, while many of the white laborers fail, but to the fact that they are better able generally, and, in my opinion, do actually perform one-third more work. The cost of superintending white and slave labor must necessarily be about the same. Another disadvantage attending the employment of white laborers is the fact that they are more difficult to control than the negro, and when they know you are most dependent on them they will either demand higher wages or leave you.

Madame Lagrange gave a concert at Cincinnati this morning. The reasons for giving a concert in the morning are stated to be that all the musical halls were engaged by negro minstrels for the evenings. We knew that the taste of the Cincinnatians favored decidedly the black in various matters, but we didn't know that it extended itself to music.

Madame Lagrange, it is stated, will not go further South than Cincinnati.

B. T. Thompson (Anti-Know-Nothing) has been elected judge of the Scott county court by a majority of 124 over J. M. Shepard (K. N.).

CHICAGO, Sept. 10. The agricultural works of H. A. Pitts of this city were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss twenty-five thousand dollars—entirely insured. Among the losses are twenty-five patent grain separators lately victorious at the Paris exhibition.

NEWS ITEMS.

Western Cities.—Buffalo city, New York, according to the census just taken, has 73,838 inhabitants. In the year 1850 the total was 42,259. This is a very handsome increase, but nothing like what was claimed lately. The census of Chicago has also been overstated. It is 74,000, instead of 87,000.

There is at present afloat between Chicago and Milwaukee and Buffalo the following large amount of produce: Of flour, 2,684 barrels; of wheat, 178,542 bushels; of corn, 370,945 bushels; and of oats, 40,000 bushels.

The San Francisco Herald states that Mr. Silas Burrows, an American gentleman, just returned from China, was an eye-witness to the execution of thirty-five hundred rebels who were taken prisoners in the battle near Canton in the month of March last.

Mrs. Evans, of Franklin Square, Baltimore, after washing an infant ten months old in a tub of water, laid it on the floor while she left the room. Meantime a larger child put the infant back in the tub, and attempted to resume the washing of it; but unfortunately the poor baby's head was kept under water so long, that when the mother returned she found it dead.

An Irishman describing the trading powers of a genuine Yankee, said: "If he was cast away on a desolate island, he'd get up the next morning and go round sellin' naps to the inhabitants."

A company has been formed in England for the manufacture of paper from the stem of the plantain. A good paper for printing upon, and a very superior kind as a wrapping paper, it is said, may be made from this weed.

AMERICAN PIANOS AT PARIS.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier gives the following account of the trial of pianos at the Paris exhibition:

Joseph Helmsperger, director of the Imperial Conservatory of Music at Vienna, the president, placed himself in a position where he could hear the tone of the instruments, without seeing them, so as to render a perfectly impartial opinion of their merits. In addition to this, the manufacturer's names were all covered up with white cards, on each of which was a certain number. When all had been tried, Mr. Helmsperger said, "now for the American piano," referring to one from Boston, which he had on several occasions examined and tried at the exhibition, and which, for some unaccountable reason, had been neglected to be sent with the rest.

A new piano was among the number, and, supposing he referred to that, they told him that it had been tried. His answer was positive that it had not been tried, yet all this time he had not seen, but only listened to the tone of the instruments. After repeated assurances by them, and denials by him, he came forward, and satisfied them that the one he referred to was not there, and directed them at once to send to the exhibition for it.

Soon it arrived, and when tried before that talented jury was pronounced the best piano forte in the French exhibition, and accordingly, was awarded the highest prize medal. This piano is from the manufactory of Messrs. A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston. The above facts are accurate to the letter, having received my information personally from Mr. Helmsperger himself. He is a young man not over twenty-five years of age. Having before heard the superior quality of tone of the above instrument, his practiced ear detected that it was not at the trial. It is, indeed, astonishing. The circumstance that a Boston piano forte has so successfully stood the severe test of such eminent European professors of music is an event which may well gratify the pride of Bostonians.

SUING WOMEN FOR BREACHES OF PROMISE.—A correspondent (says the New York Times), noticing our statement a day or two since, that we knew of no case in which a woman had been sued for breach of promise in this country, sends us the following account of one such: "In the year 1836 we had a case tried in our superior court, I think before Judge Oakley, between two parties from Hudson. The plaintiff was a painter by trade, but I have forgotten his name. The defendant was a Miss Powers, of Hudson. I knew her brother well. She was engaged to this painter for a long time, but he treated her with indifference and made no preparation for marriage. She had an offer of marriage from a man then residing in Hudson. She asked the painter to release her from her engagement, but he would not. She married her neighbor, and they came to this city to live. He went into the dry goods business in or near Platt street. The painter sued her for damages, and obtained a verdict of \$1,000. Ambrose Jordan had the case for the plaintiff, and it was the first time I heard of him at our bar."

CAUTION TO PHYSICIANS.—Physicians engaging in the service of Russia cannot always relinquish their engagements at pleasure. A distinguished shipping-master, who has just returned from a sojourn in Europe, makes a few statements to us on this subject—not because of any antipathy to the Russian government, but by way of caution to his countrymen. He says there are quite a number of young American physicians engaged in the Crimea, and some of them in Sebastopol, who cannot hope for release till the end of the war, lest they should impart information to the disadvantage of the Russians. Ignorant of this incident to their engagement, some of them have occasion to regret the step they have taken. In the allied armies there are no such restrictions upon the personal liberty of physicians.

So many physicians have been engaged by the belligerent armies that it is with the utmost difficulty competent men of this class can be secured for mercantile purposes. Even men who have the most ordinary qualifications for the office are often taken. Hence, there is no occasion for medical gentlemen committing themselves to an engagement with the Russians under such onerous stipulations, merely for the sake of employment.—N. Y. Med. Times.

FOUND HER CHARACTER.—On Saturday afternoon, a middle-aged woman called at Station No. 1, and inquired for a trunk which she had left there about two months ago. She was extremely anxious to recover the lost trunk, because, as she said, it contained her character. The gentlemanly officer in attendance took considerable trouble to find the woman's character; and, after hunting for some little time, he found the wished-for trunk. The female was overjoyed at once more obtaining the trunk, which she immediately opened and from which she pulled forth a piece of dirty and mutilated paper, on which was written the following:

"This certifies that Katy Quadd is a good domestic, capable of doing all kinds of work, but she will get drunk whenever she gets an opportunity."

Katy appeared to be fully satisfied with her "character," and said that she had used it a great deal, and should have it copied on a clean piece of paper. She then left, with many thanks to the officer for his kindness.

COAL! COAL! COAL! POMEROY AND PITTSBURGH COAL kept constantly on hand, which I will sell at lowest cash prices. Office on Third street, west side, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Floyd and Preston streets. JOSEPH ROBB. [224]

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge vouches for the accuracy of the following anecdote:

At Poitiers, five days since, an octogenarian possessing a fortune of 600,000 francs and without heirs, caused Damas's "Monte Cristo" to be read to him during an illness. The work charmed him. He made inquiries about the author, and learned that he had once possessed, at St. Germain-en-Laye, a property to which he had given the name of his romance, but which circumstances had obliged him to dispose of. Without caring to hear more, the invalid took a pen and thus wrote to the prolific novelist: "Sir, I am old; I am ill; I am moderately rich. Your 'Monte Cristo' has lately been read to me, and has greatly contributed to dissipate my ennui and diminish my sufferings. Having no children, and being likely to be ere long called hence, I cannot do better than leave part of my fortune to an author to whom I owe so much. I divide my fortune then into two parts, giving one to the poor of Poitiers and the other to you. Be so good as to receive," &c. At first M. Alexander Dumas hesitated to believe in the authenticity of this letter, but in the course of the day a notary of Paris led upon him and satisfied him on that point.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.] WASHINGTON, Sep. 10.

The Secretary of the Treasury is pursuing his inquiries relative to the reduction and remodeling of the tariff, and has numerous clerks employed in the preparation of tables and statements for the information of Congress. Some of his recommendations for a new classification of articles will probably be adopted; but I do not believe that anything will be done to render the tariff less protective than at present.

The opposition to the adoption of the retired list, as recommended by the board, appears to increase, and has given rise to further delay. The report of the board was considered yesterday by the President, Commodore Shubrick, the Secretary of the Navy, and Attorney General, for several hours, but without definitive result.

The appointment of a Minister to England will be made next week. It is designed to render the necessary term of the vacancy as short as practicable. Contrary to my impression, I learn that some important matters are in negotiation between the American Legation and the British Ministry. Senator Mason will not be appointed—nor, probably, will Gen. Dix.

I perceive that Capt. Henry, the leader of the filibustering host to be gathered for the invasion of Mexico, has recrossed the border. The expedition, which was entirely benevolent and philanthropic in its character, being intended solely for the regeneration of Mexico, has failed in part from the obstinacy and perverseness of the Mexicans who could not understand the noble tendencies and motives of the Captain's plan, and partly because the money being wanting the patriots from this side were not forthcoming.

Pity it is that the glorious rage for freedom, which inflames the panting souls of our Texan brethren of the frontier, should have this mercenary cast. Why should there be this identical connection between Dalgettyism and filthy lucre in all ages and all countries. The reason that the Northeastern frontier was not formed as promptly as a side scene is shifted, was because Captain Henry, the liberator, had no money. Though, if he had had the money, perhaps he would have faltered in his sublime mission himself, and would not have been a Liberator. Thus the human mind is confused in the labyrinth in which duty and interest wander houndwinked. It is plain that some Carlisle is needed to supply a desideratum, an essay, that is upon the hero as filibuster.

INSPECTOR.

A STRING OF MISHAPS.—A man named Wragg was brought into one of the city courts in New York for disturbing the peace. No witness appeared against him, and he was requested to tell his own story.

Judge—Mr. Wragg will you state the facts connected with your arrest?

Mr. Wragg—Certainly, sir. Last night about 10 o'clock, I was going along quietly and unostentatiously, with my mind occupied in profound meditation, suddenly my thoughts and vision were simultaneously arrested, not by a member of the police, but by an old hat which was lying on the sidewalk. Now I have a deep aversion to an old hat. In fact I might say the whole world has a rooted antipathy to old hats. It may be because old hats are emblematical of a man going down the hill of adversity. Men under such circumstances and old hats receive the same kind of treatment, namely kicks. Now nine out of ten seeing the old hat lying on the sidewalk as I did, would have given it a kick, and that, sir, is just what I did. I kicked that old hat, and not only that, but kicked a frightfully large stone which was inside of it; I felt myself falling forward, and unfortunately I fell against a fat woman with sufficient force to cause her to fall; in falling, she knocked down a ladder; one end of the ladder struck me, the other hit a cart horse; the horse gave a jump and the carman was thrown off from his cart; he fell on a bull terrier dog; the dog gave a yell and bit the carman who rolled over on me; a nigger pushed out of an alley and kicked the carman for falling on his dog; the carman picked up a stone and threw it at the nigger, but unfortunately it went through the window of a Dutchman's grocery and fell upon a butter tub; the Dutchman came out; by this time I got mad and was about to castigate a boy whom I saw laughing, from which circumstance I was led to believe that he had put the stone in the old hat; I ran after the boy. When he saw my bellicose attitude he yelled out for his father. The Dutchman ran after me, and just as I caught the boy the Dutchman caught me. Sir, my physical power was not sufficient to cope with both. I am not a Samson. I was vanquished; not only that, sir, but when released from their grasp I was beaten by three or four other Dutchmen.

Liberty of Gerrit Smith.—Probably no citizen of the United States has shared more liberally with his fellow men the advantages of a princely fortune than Gerrit Smith; and by far his greatest benefaction, exceeding the aggregate of all the others, is yet to be bestowed. Within a few years past he has given \$25,000 to the library of the city of Oswego \$50 a piece to 500 poor women; 50,000 acres of land in lots of 50 acres each to colored people; 50 acres each, with \$10 a piece, to 500 poor negroes; 20,000 acres in Madison, the county where he lives, to an association of young men, and upwards of \$50,000 to the anti-slavery cause. His private benefactions have been on the same liberal scale.

Mr. Hiriati, the warden, and Mr. Booth, assistant warden of the State prison at Baton Rouge, La., had a fight in the street, fired four or five pistol shots at each other, then struck each other over the head with the pistols, clinched and fell down, and all without mortal wounds; and the Advocate hopes that the matter will be amicably arranged? Hadn't they better be put inside till forlorn?

COAL! COAL! COAL! POMEROY AND PITTSBURGH COAL kept constantly on hand, which I will sell at lowest cash prices. Office on Third street, west side, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Floyd and Preston streets. JOSEPH ROBB. [224]

\$100 for a Horse. Any person having a good sized gentle and fair-colored horse, suitable for a rockaway, can find a purchaser, if not over \$100, by addressing "Industry," at this office. [113] 1/2 b

Wanted. A single man capable of taking charge of the business of a small manufacturing establishment. He must be a man of sober and industrious habits, and make himself generally useful. Address, giving references, "Industry," at this office. [113] 1/2 b

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT THE

New York Store. 545 MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND. Silk and Straw Bonnets, trimmed, for \$1.50 and upwards. Fancy Articles of every description, Hosiery, &c., at coat prices. Bonnets, Ribbons, Caps, Flowers, Mohair and Chenille Head-Dresses at a small advance above Eastern prices. Dresses made in a fashionable style in a few hours' notice. Cutting and fitting. Children's Ready-made Clothing. Billings' promiscuous goods from the country will find it to their advantage to examine this stock, as it will be offered at astonishingly low prices. [113] 1/2 b

DR. KING'S DISPENSARY. DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last twenty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market street, between First and Second, nearly opposite the Bowles House, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of venery or impure cure. His long experience and success enables him to set with confidence. All those who may consult his cases to him may rest assured of having the disease cured and every vestige of it eradicated from their constitutions. Structures of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age. [113] 1/2 b

Wanted to Purchase. A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE on a street running parallel with the river. Inquire at this office. [113] 1/2 b

Wanted. A SERVANT WOMAN, who can sew and iron well, can hear of a good home and liberal wages by applying at this office. [113] 1/2 b

The Louisville Female College. THIS institution will commence its fifth session on Monday, September 3, 1855. Occupying a fine building, situated in a quiet retired part of the city, near the river, it is well adapted to the education of ladies. It enjoys all the advantages of a country location without its disadvantages. [113] 1/2 b

Paris Cloaks and Talmes. MILLER & TABB, corner Fourth and Market streets, have now on hand a large stock of Cloaks, Talmes, and Mantles, of the latest Paris styles. We invite the ladies to call and see some of the most elegant and beautiful Cloaks ever imported. [113] 1/2 b

Additional Arrival by Adams's Express. SLENDON & BARNES, 111 North Main street, have just received a large stock of new styles of Cloaks, Talmes, and Mantles, of the latest Paris styles. We invite the ladies to call and see some of the most elegant and beautiful Cloaks ever imported. [113] 1/2 b

Ellie. ELLIE, or the Human Comedy, by John Estlin Cooke, author of "The Virginia Comedians," "Leather Stockings and Silks," "The Life of Curran," "Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar," &c. Price \$1.25. [113] 1/2 b

Parlor Cloaks and Talmes. MILLER & TABB, corner Fourth and Market streets, have now on hand a large stock of Cloaks, Talmes, and Mantles, of the latest Paris styles. We invite the ladies to call and see some of the most elegant and beautiful Cloaks ever imported. [113] 1/2 b

New Books Just Received. THIS day we have received a few copies of the following books: Napoleon Bonaparte, cloth, \$2. [113] 1/2 b

FALL TRADE. COUNTRY MERCHANTS desiring of obtaining (on commission) references to the warehouses of HAYES, CRAIG & CO., where they will find the largest fresh fall stock of Hats, Caps, and Fur to be found West of Smith, and at prices (for cash) to prompt men, as low as can be found in any Eastern city. [113] 1/2 b

THE DRESS HAT OF THE SEASON—A DECIDED HIT. The most decidedly elegant Dress Hat that has appeared in the fashionable world for years in this Fall style. Mole skin of HAYES, CRAIG & CO. is the best. [113] 1/2 b

CLOTH CAPS.—We have just received from our Eastern factory some new and very becoming styles of Cloth Caps for men and boys. [113] 1/2 b

LADIES' RIDING HATS.—Silk, Velvet, and Beaver Riding Hats, of a variety of new styles, just received at 113 1/2 b

SILK PLUSH CAPS. of a variety of new fall and winter styles, just received at 113 1/2 b

THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND DURABLE HATS ever worn by man are those of: smooth Beavers of HAYES, CRAIG & CO. [113] 1/2 b

New Books! New Books at Ringgold's. ELLIE, or the Human Comedy, by John Estlin Cooke, author of "The Virginia Comedians," "Leather Stockings and Silks," "The Life of Curran," "Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar," &c. Price \$1.25. [113] 1/2 b

Bits of Blarney. Bits of Blarney, by R. Shelton Mackenzie, editor of "The Life of Curran," "Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar," &c. Price \$1.25. [113] 1/2 b

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A. YAEGER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in French China, Glass, and Earthen Ware, Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street. (Lower end of block.)

Invite attention of their well selected stock of China glass and decorated Dining Sets. Do do do do Breakfast and Tea Sets. Plain white China Dining and Tea Sets: Fancy decorated and gilt Toilet Sets, Vases, Toy Tea, Melio Cups and Saucers, Flower Vases, Gilt and Gilted Tea Sets, Pitchers, Card Baskets, Lamps, Grandcloths, &c. For sale at greatly reduced prices by A. YAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mount Building.

Plated Ware and Ivory Cutlery. We are just opening a new supply of new styles of Spoon, Forks, Knives, Goblets, Baskets, Tea sets, &c.; Ivory Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks, Carved Knives and Forks, Steels, Butter Knives, &c. For sale very low by A. YAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mount Building.

Iron-Stone China. Just received a beautiful new style of the very best Iron-Stone China, Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Toilet Set, &c. For sale either wholesale or retail by A. YAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mount Building.

Wanted to Hire. A GOOD and competent WHITE FEMALE COOK. Address, G. P. LUSSELL, Louisville, U. S. N. B. None but one who fully understands her business need apply. [113] 1/2 b

DR. J. A. McCLELLAND, Dental Surgeon. Residence and office on Jefferson street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville, Ky. [113] 1/2 b

Mrs. C. Selliger, MILLINER. Has moved two doors above her old stand, on Market street, No. 489, between Third and Fourth, second floor, at the corner of Third street, south side, and is prepared to sell cheap [113] 1/2 b

Bonnets, Caps, and Head Presses. All articles in her line made to order [113] 1/2 b

T. S. KENNEDY'S Insurance Office, No. 471 South side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, front room, up stairs, in Hegan & Dulaney's building. [113] 1/2 b

AS THE AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE POL- lowing Companies, the undersigned is prepared to furnish every information in regard to LIFE INSURANCE and the condition of member's policies, and to issue Policies on STORIES, DWELLINGS, and FACTORIES, and on STOCKS or GOODS and other MERCHANDISE in store or in course of transportation by Steamboat, Railroad, or Sea-Route. [113] 1/2 b

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TORONTO, CANADA WEST. Capital, paid up and secured \$1,987,680 00 Surplus 126,855 43 [113] 1/2 b

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO. OF TORONTO, INCORPORATED IN 1843; G. P. RIDOUT, Governor, J. W. BIRCHALL, Man's Direct. [113] 1/2 b

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Authorized Capital \$360,000 00 Paid in 100,000 00 Surplus 21,000 00 [113] 1/2 b

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. OFFICE, TRINITY BUILDING, 111 NASSAU ST. Net Cash Fund 1st Feb'y, 1855, \$2,500,077 56. F. S. WINSTON, President. [113] 1/2 b

PULLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH. Boys and children's hats and caps of every style and quality at very low prices. [113] 1/2 b

PLANTATION HATS.—We have in store a large stock of the above Hats, made expressly for Southern and Western trades, and at lower prices than can be bought elsewhere. [113] 1/2 b

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The best and cheapest stock of Hats, Caps, and Fur Goods in the West can be found in our ware-rooms, of our own manufacture. [113] 1/2 b

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